

WOMAN THROWS
CHILDREN FROM
FALL RIVER BOATDespondent, She Jumps
From Steamer Into
the Sound.MOTIVE IS A MYSTERY
Left a Note to Her Husband
Saying That She Was
Heartbroken.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 20.—When the steamer Plymouth, of the Fall River line, arrived here this morning it became known that a frightful tragedy had in all probability occurred on board during the night.

About 2 o'clock when the steamer was within an hour of Newport, a saloon watchman noticed that the door to stateroom 128 was open and looking in discovered a lot of outside wearing apparel belonging to a woman and children. The room was unoccupied, but he found a note written on a piece of wrapping paper addressed to John Waters, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The note, which seemed to have been written by Waters' wife, said the writer was despondent, was tired of living and had thrown the three children overboard and was about to follow them herself.

At first the note was supposed to be a hoax, but the occupant of the adjoining room said later that about midnight he had heard children crying in the next room. A thorough search was made at Newport for the missing passengers and again on the arrival of the steamer here, but without results.

The police have taken charge of the note and the clothing left by the woman, but refuse to give the note out for publication.

Wife Was Heart Broken.

Following is the letter Mrs. Waters left for her husband:

"Dear John—Forgive me for all this trouble. My heart has been broken. Dear John forgive me for all this trouble. But I could not live and I could not leave our dear children."

Officials of the Fall River line at New York today have received only meager details of the tragedy. They were informed that the address of the woman's husband was 170 Broadway and that his name was John W. Waters. He collapsed when the news was broken to him.

Mrs. Waters was on the passenger list of the Plymouth as "Mrs. E. G. Allen."

Mrs. Waters was thirty-five years old. The children were a girl, eight years, a boy of five, and a baby, the latter so young that it was fed from a bottle.

Husband Nearly Crazy;
Hopes Against Hope

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—John W. Waters, husband of the woman who is supposed to have thrown her three children into the sound and then followed herself, was manager of the Fire Insurance Bureau of the National Association of Manufacturers, at 170 Broadway. He was nearly crazy with grief when the news of the tragedy was broken to him, but later was able to go to Fall River with a friend. He hopes that Mrs. Waters slipped from the boat at Newport with the children.

Mrs. Waters was the daughter of Captain Brady, who is now the proprietor of the port of Fall River. She and Waters were married nine years ago. They went to Chicago to live, where Mr. Waters became prominent in insurance and church circles. Six months ago he was offered the position by the National Association of Manufacturers, and came to this city. His wife followed him only a month ago, and the couple went to live with their three children at 170 Kingston avenue, Brooklyn. The children were Helen, four years old; Dorothy, two, and John, a baby, four months old.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Waters dressed in a suit and hat and told the servant that she was going to a photographer to have the children's pictures taken in a group. She took no baggage.

When Mr. Waters came home from business last night his wife had not returned. He waited for a couple of hours and then, becoming alarmed, made inquiries for her. He could find no trace of her or the children. All night long he roamed the streets looking for them but still to no purpose. He came to business this morning, grief-stricken and worried, and had barely seated himself at his desk when news was brought to him that a woman, who had given her name as Mrs. Allen, had probably committed suicide from the steamer Plymouth with her three children. It was also stated to him that this woman had left a letter for him.

Waters at once divined the truth and collapsed. His business associates cared for him and finally induced him to make the trip to Fall River to see what could be done.

Before Waters left he said that for three years his wife had suffered occasional lapses of mind. The spells were brief, and she had never shown any dangerous symptoms. Recently, or since the birth of her last child, she had become morose and melancholy, and he had worried greatly. Except for this there was not a cloud on the horizon of their married life until this trouble came.

JULIA WARD HOWE ILL
AND CANCELS DATES

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Elliott, 241 Beacon street. When she returned last Thursday from attending a woman suffrage convention at Baltimore she was suffering with tonsillitis. With careful nursing her throat trouble has entirely disappeared.

But another attack of rheumatism, to which she is subject, makes her further confinement to her home in Beacon street imperative.

WE COURT INQUIRY
OF ST. ELIZABETH'S
—DR. MAGRUDERBoard of Visitors Plans
Public Investigation
of Charges.PATIENTS WELL TREATED
Use of Handcuffs and
Straitjackets Vigorously
Denied.

A wide investigation into the charges of cruelty to patients at St. Elizabeth's Asylum made by the Medical-Legal Society will be at once started by the board of visitors of the institution.

Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, a member of the board of visitors, made this statement, following a meeting of the board:

Investigation Is Courted.
"Not only do we court a most thorough sifting of the charges," declared Dr. Magruder, "but we shall insist upon the appearance and testimony of the persons who have been responsible for them. The investigation will be open to the public, and the board will welcome the appearance of any one who can put us into possession of existing abuses at St. Elizabeth's."

This investigation will be conducted on lines similar to that of some two years ago, when certain irresponsible charges were made regarding the alleged unwholesome character of the beef served to patients. These charges created a considerable stir at the time, but when sifted to the bottom by the board were found to be without truth.

The board of visitors pays frequent visits to the institution, and, without exception, have always found every detail there in perfect condition. The asylum may be regarded as a model one, and one in which the managers take great pride. As to Dr. White, the board considers him one of the most capable alienists engaged in the care of the insane today. His long association in this work and his successful handling of nearly 3,000 patients bears out this statement perfectly.

Denies Use of Handcuffs.

"The assertion that strait jackets and handcuffs are in constant use is, I believe, without any semblance of truth. Two years ago the board issued a general order forbidding the use of any undue restraint in connection with handling patients, and since then I have reason to know the order has been faithfully observed."

"Another statement which deserves condemnation is that vicious, criminal insane are confined with those only mildly affected. This charge is without foundation. If it were so it would be cruel and unjust, and public disapproval would put a stop to the practice at once. The fact is that the asylum is equipped with a substantial building set apart for the criminal insane alone. When the time comes that the present building is inadequate another will be asked for."

Dr. Magruder followed this statement by saying that it seemed somewhat unusual that charges of such a serious nature as those brought by the Medical-Legal Society against the asylum management were not first brought to the attention of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock instead of being made public through the press.

Dr. Gannett, president of the board, stated also that a thorough investigation of the charges would be insisted upon, and that the board of visitors wished for nothing more than to know the truth.

Inquiry Will Be Thorough.

"Charges of this nature," he said, "although not infrequent at such institutions where the management has to deal with constant complaints, are most serious and should be thoroughly investigated no matter whom they affect."

Dr. William White, superintendent in charge of the asylum, said he would be guided by the board's action. He had nothing to fear on the score of abuses to patients, he declared, and would welcome the investigation into the causes for the recent charges.

The work of the board of visitors will probably be completed by the Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock may not be informed of their findings until some time next month. The grand jury may, in the meantime, have an investigation. It is not thought, however, that the board will be disposed to regard seriously the charges suggested by the Medical-Legal Society, particularly with reference to a separation of the criminal insane, in view of the fact that they are already separated.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Unsettled weather prevails in the interior of the country, except in the central Rocky mountain region and the extreme Southwest. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas northward through the lower lake region, with the center of depression over western Missouri. Pressure is also low from the upper lake region westward to the Pacific coast and another storm is approaching the latter district.

There have been light rains in the central valleys and the Southwest, light snows in the extreme Northwest, and continued rains in the north Pacific districts. In the East and South the weather has been generally fair.

Temperatures are everywhere high, except in the Southern states, with prospects of decided change until the Northwestern low pressure areas have disappeared.

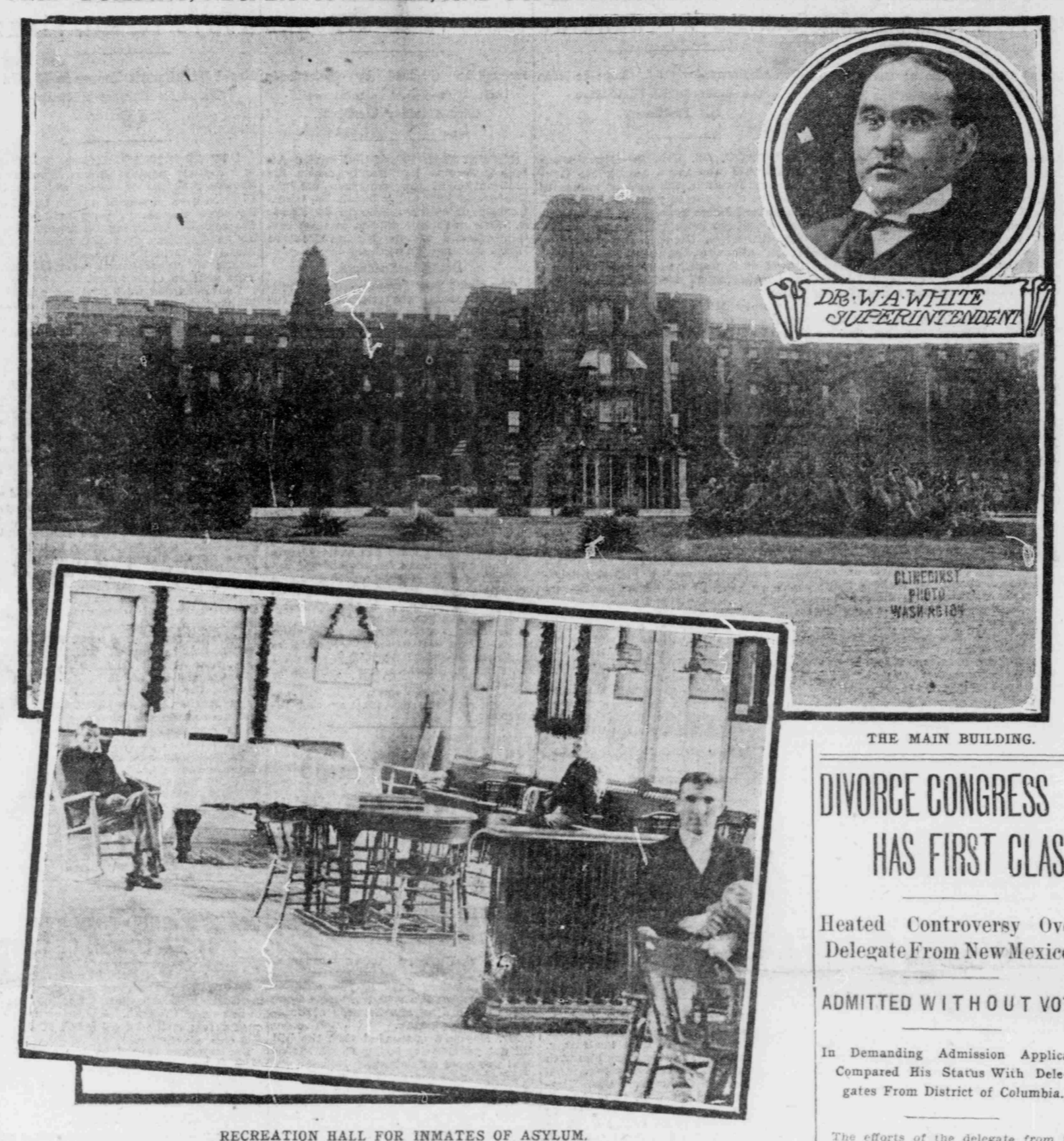
The weather will be unsettled tonight and Wednesday in the East and South, with rain tonight in the east Gulf States. In the East and Wednesday in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region, and the middle Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.

THE SUN.

TIDE TABLE.

MAIN BUILDING, RECREATION HALL, AND SUPERINTENDENT WHITE OF ST. ELIZABETH'S



RECREATION HALL FOR INMATES OF ASYLUM.

DECISION SESSION
ON AT ALGECIRASDay Likely to Bring Peace
or Deadlock.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Feb. 20.—It is not denied now that the critical point in the Moroccan conference has been reached, and for the first time the optimism of the American representative, Mr. White, is not in evidence, although he still believes that there will be a peaceful outcome of the affair.

The situation at present, in so far as France and Germany are concerned, is similar to that which existed at the time that the Portsmouth conference was being held, and Germany declined to consider the present propositions concerning the policing of Morocco. It is claimed here, however, that although the present propositions should be rejected, there is no good reason why the conference should adjourn finally.

In fact, diplomats hold that should either France or Germany decline to consider the present propositions concerning the policing of Morocco, it will be the duty of the delegates to try to amend them so that they will become satisfactory.

Germany is expected to make such concessions that France will be forced to meet her half way.

It is thought that at the afternoon session today Germany will make her position clear, and the attitude of the German delegates on the international bank question will forecast their actions on the matters in the dispute.

The private conferences are now at an end, and all matters will hereafter be settled in open session.

Paris Expects Deadlock
After Session of Today

PARIS, Feb. 20.—It is stated in governmental circles that Germany's rejection of the French suggestions at the Moroccan conference, in Spain means that hereafter all matters will be debated in open session and all of the delegates will learn just where the two nations most directly concerned stand in the matter.

France claims that she has done all that was compatible with honor to compromise the disputed articles and that now the conference will have to decide whether the French nation will be upheld. If the conference adjourns in deadlock, France will insist that it was because of Germany's attitude in demanding everything and conceding nothing.

It is generally believed here that this afternoon's session will be the final one of the conference.

We Have Anything.
Merchants' Transfer & Storage Co.—Adv.MITCHELL WILL TRY
TO DEPOSE DOLANPresident of United Mine Workers Leaves
for Pittsburg Where He Will Give Battle to His Opponent at Short Range.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, leaves tonight for Pittsburg, where he will make his fight at close range against Patrick Dolan, president of District No. 6, whom the miners are trying to depose.

President Mitchell will only be in Pittsburg for a day, but he will outline to his lieutenants there a plan of further campaign to eliminate Dolan from the situation and kill any growing strength that Dolan may be developing.

May Suggest Successor.

President Mitchell will probably suggest a successor to President Dolan while in Pittsburg, since the fight has now narrowed down to Mitchell and Dolan. President Mitchell has so far declined to make any answer to Dolan's numerous blasts, but it is intimated that while in Pittsburg he will make some statements outlining his position in his fight with Dolan and his views concerning the reasons for Dolan's demands. Various reasons have been assigned for Dolan's defection. A district president of the anthracite field said this morning:

President Dolan Criticized.

"It was agreed among the anthracite men not to enter into a long-distance controversy with Dolan, whose actions from the beginning may be easily understood. For years Dolan has been talking and fighting the power of injunction and opposing it as an iniquitous thing. Yet he rushes into court the first thing for an injunction. Dolan has ambitions and he would stop at nothing to further them."

The daily average net paid circulation of The Washington Times exceeds that of any other Washington paper by thousands of copies.

Yesterday's net circulation was

40,288

Continued on Second Page.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

DIVORCE CONGRESS
HAS FIRST CLASHHeated Controversy Over
Delegate From New Mexico.

ADMITTED WITHOUT VOTE

In Demanding Admission Applicant
Compared His Status With Delegates
From District of Columbia.

The efforts of the delegate from the Territory of New Mexico to secure admission with the right to vote was the striking feature of the morning's session of the congress to secure uniform divorce laws, now in progress at the New Willard. The delegate was finally given the right to a place on the floor, with a voice in the deliberations of the congress, but no right to vote.

New Mexico wanted to get in, and the powers that be in the congress, in strict accord with the precedents, wanted to keep New Mexico out.

New Mexico is represented by Francis Tracy Tobin, a Philadelphia lawyer, who was appointed by Gov. H. J. Hagerman, of the Territory. When Mr. Tobin presented his credentials the secretary of the congress, W. H. Staake, also of Philadelphia, refused to accept them, on the ground that the call for delegates was addressed only to the States, and did not include Territories.

Mr. Tobin Was Offended.

Mr. Tobin was vastly offended by this summary rejection of his credentials and himself as a delegate and secured the reference of his case to the committee on credentials.

"Why, the whole thing is futile and childish," said Mr. Tobin this morning. "Secretary Staake has accepted delegates from the District of Columbia and their names are printed in the official list. Men here in the District have no vote and no lawmaking power; in New Mexico we have both. In New Mexico a divorce law has been passed already by the Territorial Legislature."

The question of the right of the delegate to sit along with the delegates who do not get along well together, but denied that this was the occasion of the trouble.

We just don't like each other," he said.

Credential Committee Reports.

The report of the committee on credentials was presented by its chairman, W. O. Hart, of Louisiana. Mr. Hart said the committee had investigated Mr. Tobin's claims, and, in the interest of harmony, had decided to advocate the adoption of the compromise report.

Delegate Neal, of West Virginia, wanted to give Mr. Tobin the right to vote, but an amendment to this effect was voted down.

Neither was Mr. Tobin given the right to state his contentions on the subject. He applied for recognition, but Governor Pennypacker, who was presiding, refused to see him. The great majority of the delegates seemed to be on the side of the powers that be, and a motion to refer the matter back to the committee on credentials met the fate of other motions in favor of the gentleman from New Mexico—or Philadelphia. The question of the right of the delegate to sit along with the delegates who do not get along well together, but denied that this was the occasion of the trouble.

Just there the whole matter now stands. Mr. Tobin, though, is not wholly satisfied with what has been done and it is not unlikely there will be other developments before the sessions of the congress are finally ended.

Addresses were made by members of a delegation from the interchurch conference.

COAL MEN AMAZED
BY WIDE DECISION
OF SUPREME COURTEffect of Ruling in C.
and O. Case Will Be
Far-Reaching.

STOPS FREIGHT TRADING

Roads Cannot Hereafter Sell
Commodities They
Haul.

The longer railroad lawyers look at yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Interstate Commerce Commission-Chesapeake and Ohio-New Haven rate controversy, the less they like it. Unless some loophole may be found by the railroad jurists in the sweeping opinion by Justice White, the law, as now laid down by the highest court in the land as to the particular branch of the railroad question covering trading in commodities transported, constitutes an absolute prohibition against such trading. The Supreme Court went further in this decision than it has seen fit to go in many a day.

Ruling by Implication.

Had the court confined its opinion to the facts as presented in the Chesapeake and Ohio case, the railroads would still have been in a comparatively safe position. But it went further and laid down a broad rule of policy, based on no express provision of the act of 1887, but implied by the court as a necessary adjunct to the enactment of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. This rule is that, regardless of the possibility that a railroad may create in the published tariff on commodities in which it is both a carrier and a dealer, such a transaction violates the spirit of the act.

The Chesapeake and Ohio, one of the subsidiary lines in the Pennsylvania system, contracted to sell and deliver to the New York, New Haven and Hartford road 2,000,000 tons of coal, during the five years from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1902. All but 80,000 tons was duly delivered, this amount being undelivered because of strikes.

Rate Cutting Charged.

The New Haven road, unable to get the last 60,000 tons of its order, bought the coal in open market at a much higher price, and presented a bill for the difference to the Chesapeake and Ohio. Instead of paying this claim, the Chesapeake and Ohio agreed to complete its contract as soon as the coal could be had. More than half of this remaining 60,000 tons had been supplied when the Interstate Commission appeared in court with a complaint that the Chesapeake and Ohio was cutting its own rate on coal in order to make such a low price at New Haven.

The Supreme Court orders that the case shall be remanded and an injunction shall issue as asked by the commission, restraining the Chesapeake and Ohio from cutting its rates in the future, from its published rates.

William A. Day, counsel for the commission, in arguing the case, used language that was practically adopted by Justice White in his decision.

"If a railroad company having authority to buy and sell merchandise, or usurping authority to do so with the acquiescence of the State, were to use it, may transport goods to market over its own line and sell them there for less than the cost of the goods plus the cost of the transportation computed at the published rates, manifestly it may destroy every producer and shipper along its line."

Ends Coal Trading.

One result seems undoubted. The coal roads engaged in interstate commerce, which have for years pursued the policy of buying great quantities of coal at the mines for sale at the points of distribution, will have to make an end to this system.

As a single instance of this, in the anthracite field, may be noted the arrangement existing between the Erie railroad and the Delaware and Hudson. The Delaware and Hudson has no tidewater connections and sells a vast quantity of anthracite annually to the Erie, the latter road carrying it through to tidewater. Such sale and purchase between the two roads was freely admitted in the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only alternative being for the Delaware and Hudson to confess a favored rate below the published tariff to the Delaware and Hudson on the latter's coal. This whole contract could now be condemned as against public policy.

Many similar arrangements exist in the anthracite region, while dozens of bituminous coal roads are the busiest kind of traders in the great commerce of which they pose as common carriers.

Some Have Charter Rights.

Where the railroads own mines, operating them under charter rights, a different case is presented; but it is believed that such roads, if engaged in interstate commerce, may be required to make other arrangements, for the reason that the Supreme Court of the United States could easily hold that State charter rights, both to mine and trade in coal, are void, since they attempt to grant to the carriers powers in interstate commerce which Congress has impliedly prohibited in the interstate commerce act under the rule as laid down yesterday.

The next few weeks will probably see dozens of suits filed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to rescind contracts, restrain railroads from violating the law in this newly discovered manner, and confine the carriers to the business of carrying exclusively.

Helps Two Resolutions.

The case is of special interest at this time, because it involves the relations of the Pennsylvania railroad system to the coal industry of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields, which is the subject of Congressional attack just now, under both the Gillespie and the

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